

WHITE LABOR IN HAWAII.

The Governor has done the right thing in designating the first Monday in September as Labor Day. We are gradually getting a fine class of white workmen and it deserves the official recognition it is about to receive. Such men are going to be the bone and sinew of the new Hawaii which, it is hoped, may be built up in the near future by the operation of American laws. There has been great danger that all the trades would pass into Asiatic hands and there is some danger now which can only be averted by giving white mechanics and artisans every chance to get control of the labor market. It is useless to think of true progress here without such a bestowal. The old Hawaii, with its wealthy planters on vast estates tilled by coolie labor and served in respect to the trades by the same class, was the means of making our white population smaller than any other in the body politic. We were like the South before the war in our gradations of planters, serfs and subsidiary whites. In the course of twenty years thousands of white people came here but had to leave because there was no chance for them. Annexation has begun to change these conditions and if the Government does its best to aid white labor we see no reason why they should not be completely altered. It is fortunate that Honolulu has enough white mechanics and artisans to make a labor day parade; it will be more so when there are not enough of their coolie rivals left to fill a cart.

The day that Hawaii's trades are in American hands and when, by a system of profit-sharing, its great plantations are tilled by white farmers, will see this Territory ready for the Statehood that must then be at its disposal; and what is more will see it vastly more prosperous even than now.

THE FUTURE OF CANE SUGAR.

The Louisiana Planter is pessimistic as to the future of the cane-growing industry owing to the "way in which the sugar beet is coming into favor with American farmers." It prints a summary of crop prospects which reads as if written by agents of the sugar trust—as was doubtless the case—and boasts a number of new sugar refineries, the stock of which is already on the market or probably will be soon. One of these factories is at Binghamton, New York, and the Planter lets its readers infer that the presence of this concern is helping to stimulate that activity of beet-growing which is so full of portent to cane-producers.

We have some personal knowledge of the Binghamton experiment. One of the tributary valleys of that center of trade in southern New York is the Chenango and it contains some of the richest farming land in the world. When the Binghamton Sugar Works were started the farmers generally went to raising beets, but we are informed that the production has greatly fallen off. Two years ago one of the observant weekly papers printed in the valley, the Sherburne News, stated that the farmers in its vicinity were disappointed at their returns from sugar beets and would not raise further crops. We cannot say what has been done since, but the absence of sugar crop reports in the News and such of its contemporaries as come under our eye, convince us that the Southern tier of New York is not doing much to lower the prestige of the cane industry. How many other places cited by the Louisiana Planter are in the same condition is an interesting query.

However, it must be conceded that the manufacture of beet sugar is growing. But so is the ratio of consumption. The American consumer is adding a little all the time to the amount he is using per capita but is still a good ways behind the English consumer. Besides, new markets are opening up. The time will come when Japan will want sugar for its tea. Another circumstance which helps cane sugar prospects exclusively is that the product is the only one that confectioners will consent to use; and as the call for candy is increasing a special and growing market for cane sugar seems assured. And who knows when the sugar beet will have to meet the inevitable bug pest?

On the whole, therefore, Hawaii, as one of the few cane-growing districts, need not feel alarmed at the outlook. For many years to come there will be no sensible diminution in the call for our sugar; and quite likely there never will be any. The American market is ours as much as it is that of the beet men; and the time may come when we shall get the benefit of a vast Oriental demand.

HILO'S ASPIRATIONS.

According to the Herald Hilo is strongly in favor of city and county government so that it may have the benefits, in the form of money for public works, of the larger part of the taxes which are raised within its limits. The sum for which North and South Hilo were taxed last year aggregates \$121,989.53 or about what would be needed to get the Rainy City a good sewer system. Perhaps the Legislature, when it meets, will consent to appropriate a sum as large as that for this specific purpose or for any other that Hilo may prefer. If so the result will be better for the city than municipal appropriation because of the extra cost to the taxpayer of the municipal status. To make the point clear let any Hiloite figure up what municipal and county government would cost and deduct it, along with the sum that must go to the support of the Territory, from the aggregate of taxes. The county officials, Supervisors, Sheriff, Treasurer, Surveyor, District Attorney, Tax Collector and all their clerks and deputies must be paid; also the Mayor, Councilman,

Street Superintendent, Health Board, Police, City Attorney and so on down the list of municipal officers. There will be large printing bills, and if county and city public buildings have to be constructed, and a farm for indigents maintained, the fixed expenses will become so great that Hilo will find itself possessed of a very small surplus for the improvements and utilities it now demands.

As things are, or as they will be when the Legislature meets, Hilo may capture reasonable appropriations without a greater increase of taxes than additional values warrant. Before the Legislature she can have a fair show against all comers. Burdened with the support of the machinery and personnel of city and county governments, however, Hilo could not hope to have much spending money unless the city added to the volume of taxation.

The practical truth is that since Hawaii's customs and post office revenues were cut off, the sums at the disposal of the taxpayers have been so small that nothing can be spared to superfluous office-holders. We are in shape to support one set of officials, not three sets. If we take on the additional force then taxes must expand; and the higher taxes go in any country, the fewer new people will come in to help pay them. It is better for Hilo, better for Honolulu and better for all concerned to be content with the simple and economical administration we now have. Some day the country will enjoy, perhaps, a large taxpaying population, a white electorate and enough new values to warrant and even require the complex administrative system of an American commonwealth. But at present the taxpayers are few and the need of home-seekers plain. Why overload the one class and frighten away the other?

THE GRAND JURY REPORT.

Yellow journalism as it is practiced in this city was severely and properly scored by the Grand Jury in its final report. Charges recklessly made were sifted; and the result was like the finding of three grains of wheat in Gratiano's bushel of chaff—you searched all day for you found them and when you found them they were not worth the search.

The exposure of yellow methods is the more vivid in that it is made without the appearance of heat or anger. The report contains no trace of partisanship or vindictiveness. It simply holds up the voluble accusations of a public scold, comments upon them with calm scorn and dismisses them as so many impertinences ought to be dismissed. Nothing could be more admirable than the tone of the Grand Jury; nothing could be more scathing than its conclusions.

Take some examples: The pioneer of yellow journalism, in an effort to get the notice of a disdainful public and to make trouble for appointees of Mr. Dole, charged that the liquor-selling resorts at Walkiki were under the protection of the police, doubtless for a consideration. Having examined this sensational canard the Grand Jury says: "We failed to find that police protection had been promised or guaranteed to these resorts although we made careful inquiry."

Again the yellow journal had brazenly hinted that the police were getting illicit revenues from Walkiki. Says the Grand Jury: "No evidence whatsoever was obtained tending to accuse the Police Department of extorting or receiving bribes or of abuse of their authority." The yellow journal had made its charge but it could not produce one fact in substantiation of it.

The police were accused of profiting by seizures made in raids. The Grand Jury took the matter up and it says: "No reliable evidence was presented to us to show that illegal acts of this nature were committed by the police." Finally the Grand Jury lifted this saffron paragraph from the libellous publication:

Every man who knows anything about the courts of Honolulu in the past knows that favoritism has been open and notorious. A favored few could have cases they were interested in tried immediately or postponed at their pleasure as they would demand. They cannot do this now and therefore the same cordial relations do not exist between the Bar and the Court as heretofore.

Every man who knows anything about the courts of Honolulu—and the writer of that paragraph has had a most limited acquaintance with them as with everything else Hawaiian—was aware when he read the accusation that it was false. The Grand Jury shows that the editor of the yellow journal could not substantiate his charges and that the witnesses he summoned testified against him. "The article in question," says the Jury, "was evidently written without mature consideration or essential knowledge."

• • • We condemn such serious charges without evidence to support them." In this condemnation the Jury was anticipated by the public which long ago placed the yellow morning journal in the same category as its extinct predecessor and prototype, the Volcano. But enough of the newspaper castigation. We now turn to the significant fact that the Grand Jury found the administrative powers and methods of Hawaii to be clean, straightforward and efficient; sometimes a bit antiquated or subject to minor and immaterial defects, but on the whole, so far as the Jury could discover while following up charges of wrong-doing, an admirable system. Is it not wise, therefore, for the taxpaying public to resolve to maintain this Government with all its powers, voting down every attempt to divide its responsibilities with systems as yet untried in Hawaii and preserving intact a Government, the fruits of which are economy, integrity and efficiency in public office.

It is an interesting point which Lawyer Poeppoe raises as to the legality of an election, before the Legislature meets, of a Delegate in Congress. Chapter V, Sec. 55 of the Act to Provide a Government for the Territory of Hawaii says that the times, places and manner of holding the elections (for Congressional Delegate) shall be fixed by law. No Legislature has met this requirement as yet and until one does so, Lawyer Poeppoe cannot see how a lawful election may be held.



UNCLE SAM: "The Candidates are my Platform."

GOVERNMENT AND UTILITIES.

The objects which our valued contributor, Mrs. Eames, seeks in city government are for the advantage of Honolulu but they may be had as easily and without the expense of municipal officers from the Territorial government. This government as it stands is a municipal system with enlarged powers. It looks after streets, bridges, sewers, police, health, fire, sanitation and the like and does it efficiently and honestly; and amenable as it is to the terms of Legislative appropriation, it becomes the attentive servant of every town and district in the Hawaiian group. Unless taxes are to be raised to a dangerous height it can, in its broadly paternal way, provide more public utilities for the islands than could be had from local taxation under city and county systems, the reason being that it has to deduct from the aggregate revenue only enough to support one set of officials while under the more complex government enough money would have to be taken out to support three sets. The job-chasers who have the municipal movement in hand would not consent to take less. Naturally the more officials paid for out of the Treasury the less money will remain for improvements; on the other hand the more limited the personnel and the simpler the methods of the Island government the larger the sums available for public works.

Mrs. Eames writes: "The first great crying need of this iridescent dream is a clean city; and with this is inextricably involved the question of street and building improvement, because the population is congested, and there can be no intelligent move toward better sanitary conditions until the people are constrained by building and health regulations to proper houses, on proper sized lots, in proper streets."

The Territorial Government keeps Honolulu cleaner than is any other large city in the tropics except possibly Singapore and not excepting the military bailiwicks of Havana and Santiago. Street improvements are all the time being made, though the public has not asked for the picturesqueness of our thoroughfares destroyed for the purpose of making Parisian boulevards. Building laws, and quite as suitable ones as the Hawaiian climate requires, are enforced by the Board of Health. As a rule we have "proper houses on proper sized streets;" at any rate we should not be likely to do better in those respects if Honolulu had an administrative system of its own.

The statement that the health of Paris improved when the city was given the most advanced utilities may be accepted without forcing the conclusion, which an amusing contemporary reaches, that such utilities must come from the hand of a municipality or lose their sanitary worth. Streets may be kept as clean by the Territorial government as by a city government and health regulations enforced to as good advantage. The auspices do not matter, hygienically, so long as the work is done; but they matter very much economically. The Territorial government as it stands gives much for little; but the average American municipality, which soon develops a boss and a ring of favored contractors, gives little for much. We venture the opinion that Hawaii, if it keeps its present system of Government for ten years to come, will have better and more public improvements and will get them at less cost, than would be possible under county and city administrations. We think Mrs. Eames would agree with the Advertiser on that point if she were to analyze the present electorate.

RUBBER TREES FOR PROFIT.

It is true, as a contemporary says, that coffee culture has not been a money-making venture of late in these Islands, but happily another use may be found for the uplands where the coffee experiments are tried. In common with Allan Herbert, one of our most painstaking students of forestry, the Advertiser believes that the mountains and foothills of Hawaii may be made to grow rubber trees which, in a few years, would yield big reveuees. Rubber, owing in part to the wasteful methods of gathering the sap in South American forests—methods which destroy the trees—and partly to the new and varied uses to which the product is put, has advanced in price and now sells for double what it did a few years ago. This accounts for the present inferiority of rubber goods, manufacturers using old and half-decayed material to adulterate their fresh stock. As the years go on rubber forests will become more valuable than orange groves were a decade or so ago and Hawaii, if it is wise, will be raising the trees in the meantime. There is plenty of room on the mountain sides and as the forests would beautify the landscape and conserve the water supply, anything the Government can do to stimulate plant-

ing ought not to be withheld. That the rubber tree flourishes in this climate has already been shown.

Nobody grudges Bryan the votes of people who think they have too much prosperity and too much sound money.

In Kentucky the Democrats will probably arrest enough Republicans for killing Wm. Goebel to enable them to carry the State by a fine plurality.

A triangular fight for Congress between Sam Parker, Bob Wilcox and J. O. Carter would make it unnecessary for other amusements to remain open.

As he reads of the press desertions from his party Mr. Bryan's ideas of the enemy's country are expanding. No wonder that he hates to see such a country grow.

Honolulu now has a chance to attach its name to an American gunboat. One of the incidental duties of our Delegate in Congress will be to remind the Secretary of the Navy of our claim.

The Hawaii Herald thinks the opponents of the municipal idea will win out. We cannot say as to that, but of one thing the Herald may be sure: Every man who doesn't want his taxes raised to pay for something that isn't needed, will vote to keep things as they are.

No one will object to the Chief of the German General Staff, Count von Waldersee, as commander of the allied forces in China. General von Waldersee is one of the two or three foremost soldiers in the world and his rank exceeds that of any General officer now on Chinese soil.

The man for Delegate in Congress is one who can induce the Appropriation Committee to insert items in its bill for Federal public works in these Islands and who, when our affairs are under discussion in the House can get a chance to be heard and use the chance intelligently. Any other kind of a Delegate would probably be a lay figure.

The expose of Sewall's plan to boom himself at the expense of Hawaiian Republicans and then desert them as he has deserted other causes and friends, draws a feeble volley of expletives from the Bulletin. At the same time the expose holds good. Of all the political bunco, gold-brick, panel, three-card monte and green goods games, that being played by the ex-Democrat from Samoa is the worst.

The fact that some municipalities are served for nothing by the official class counts for little in a scheme of good government. Such municipalities are always badly served, the officials, if of the job-chasing variety, making up in contract "divvys" what they lack in pay; or if not of that variety, they neglect their duties, after the fashion of unpaid men generally. So far as Hilo and Honolulu are concerned the city and county movement is in the hands of men who want places on the payroll. They are not doing business pro bono publico in a way that is visible to the naked eye.

It is pleasant for the Republicans of Hawaii to be told that their choice for Congress has been made for them and that all they will have to do is to ratify it. They had feared that so important a matter might be left for them to worry over in the nominating convention, but the reassuring word is given out that they will be put to no trouble whatever. Says the Evening Bulletin in a conspicuous headline: "Sewall Comes Out for Hon. Samuel Parker-Parker Will Get Republican Nomination." The party should be grateful to Mr. Sewall for coming so far to relieve it of all concern about its most important move in politics and it really ought to give him a testimonial of its gratitude—say a return ticket to his home, wherever that may be.

The statement of J. P. McCoy in an interview given elsewhere that the foreign Admirals alienated the Chinese Government and imperiled the envoys by firing on the Taku forts is a strong presentation of fact. Assuming that the Government was overridden by a mob and unable to help the envoys, that was no reason for the foreign powers to shell the imperial defences. As well might a group of allies have bombarded Toulon in 1871 because of the perfidious foreigners were in at Paris under the Commune. By the act of war at Taku the powers gave China an excuse to fight and not only an excuse but an incentive. There was need of diplomacy, not guns at Taku and Tien-tsin, but when international settlements are left to Admirals the guns always boom.

"Strike For Your Altars and Your Fires."

Patriotism is always commendable, but in every breast there should be not only the desire to be a good citizen, but to be strong, able bodied and well fitted for the battle of life. To do this, pure blood is absolutely necessary, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one specific which cleanses the blood thoroughly. It acts equally well for both sexes and all ages.

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Hood's Pills cure liver ills, the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

September 3 is declared a public holiday, and all public offices will be closed on that day.

The Yokohama papers report that Hugh Gunn left there on the City of Rio de Janeiro for Hongkong.

The Gaelic will be the next steamer to arrive from San Francisco. She is due on August 28, but will probably arrive a day earlier.

"Rex" Hitchcock was yesterday awarded the contract for excavating and carting away the soil on the site of the new McIntyre block, which is to be erected this fall at the corner of Port and King streets.

It is possible that the system of rural free mail delivery will be instituted on Maui. C. H. Dickey of that island, has been in conference with Postoffice Inspector Flint on the subject, and the matter will be given attention.

H. H. Halualani, of Ewa, died on Wednesday morning at his Honolulu residence in the rear of the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association. The body was taken to Ewa yesterday. Mr. Halualani was a member of the Legislature of 1895.

The stockholders of the Olaa Sugar Company are notified that the thirtieth assessment of 2½ per cent, or 50 cents per share, has been levied and becomes due on September 1. Payments can be made to the agents, Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., in Judd building.

The selsmograph which was sent to the Islands a year ago, will be placed in position at Oahu College, and will be under the care of Professor Miller. The instrument was sent to the college by Professor Milne of the Isle of Wight, the most eminent student and authority on selsmography in the world.

Nearly all the fixtures, refrigerators, wagons, etc., for the Honolulu Market Company, left San Francisco on the 10th of this month on the ship C. D. Bryant. Everything will be here ready to place in the building as soon as Messrs. H. May & Co. move to the "Boston" block, which will probably be the latter part of September.

On the site of the old Board of Health building on the west corner of the Judiciary building grounds, will be erected the Government dispensary which is to be conducted by the board. The matter of a site for the dispensary came up in the meeting of the Governor's Council yesterday morning, and Superintendent of Public Works McCandless recommended the above location.

C. Vestal wants to cut a tunnel from the top of Mount Kaala in the Waianae range to divert water into channels favorable to an enterprise he has in hand. Mr. Vestal made application to the Government for permission to do the work, and the matter was discussed before the Governor's Council yesterday. No details of the proposed scheme were given, and the council took no action.

Pueo, the native who killed his wife and cut a ghastly gash in his throat in a vain attempt to commit suicide, is improving so rapidly at the Queen's Hospital that he is already able to sit up and play checkers with other patients in the hospital. The cut in his throat is healing fast and will soon be in such shape that the doctors will be able to sew up the gap in the trachea and oesophagus.

Albert McGurn, late bailiff of the Circuit Court, was yesterday given his commission as Deputy Sheriff under High Sheriff Brown. The commission was signed on Monday, but not turned over to the High Sheriff until yesterday, when it was at once presented to the popular officer. Deputy Sheriff McGurn will be employed mostly in serving Circuit Court summons and other papers which it is now necessary for the High Sheriff or his deputies to handle, instead of delegating that duty to police officers.

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Wilder's Steamship Co. Ltd

S. S. KINAU,
Freeman, Master, will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maalaea Bay, Kihel, Makana, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Laupahoehoe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 10 a. m. for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

S. S. CLAUDINE,
McDonald, Master, will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kahului, Naha, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupua, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA,
Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Maunalei, Kalaupapa, Lahaina, Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings to receive their freight; this Company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passengers or freight of shippers beyond the amount of \$100, unless the value of the same be declared when received by the Company and an extra charge be made therefor, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President.
CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Supt.

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Steamers of the above Companies will call at Honolulu and leave this Port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China.

PEKING	AUG. 18	DORIC	AUG. 29
GALIC	AUG. 25	NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 17
HONGKONG MARU	SEPT. 5	RIO DE JANEIRO	SEPT. 18
CHINA	SEPT. 12	COPTIC	SEPT. 23
DORIC	SEPT. 22	AMERICA MARU	OCT. 3
NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 29	PEKING	OCT. 9
RIO DE JANEIRO	OCT. 9	GALIC	OCT. 19
COPTIC	OCT. 17	HONGKONG MARU	OCT. 27
AMERICA MARU	OCT. 24	CHINA	NOV. 3
PEKING	NOV. 3	DORIC	NOV. 13
GALIC	NOV. 10		

For San Francisco.

PEKING	AUG. 18	DORIC	AUG. 29
GALIC	AUG. 25	NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 17
HONGKONG MARU	SEPT. 5	RIO DE JANEIRO	SEPT. 18
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COPTIC	OCT. 17	HONGKONG MARU	OCT. 27
AMERICA MARU	OCT. 24	CHINA	NOV. 3
PEKING	NOV. 3	DORIC	NOV. 13
GALIC	NOV. 10		

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